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## Country programme document for Uzbekistan (2016-2020)

Contents

| | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Programme rationale | 2 |
| II. | Programme priorities and partnerships | 4 |
| III. | Programme and risk management | 6 |
| IV. | Monitoring and evaluation | 7 |
| Annex | | |
| | Results and resources framework for Uzbekistan (2016-2020) | 8 |

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## I. Programme rationale

1. Uzbekistan, a double-landlocked country with a population exceeding 31 million, is Central Asia's most populous country with almost equal shares of rural/urban residents, and with two thirds of the population below 30.[1]

2. Propelled by robust economic growth, the country reduced poverty from 27.5 per cent in 2001 to 13.5 per cent in 2015, according to the State Statistics Committee (SSC), and is on track to achieve Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1 by 2015, as indicated in the second national MDG report 2015. The report also states that Uzbekistan has achieved national MDG targets on universal primary education, gender equality in primary/secondary education, and reduction in maternal mortality. It has made significant progress toward other national MDGs: reducing under-five child mortality[2] and eliminating malaria, according to the second national MDG report 2015. The report also indicates that additional efforts are needed to improve the quality of education, achieve broader gender equality, further reduce infant mortality, halt the spread of HIV/tuberculosis, and promote environmental sustainability.

3. With the country's per-capita gross national income estimated at $1,880 in 2014, Uzbekistan has become a middle-income country, according to World Bank data, with new challenges to sustainable economic, social and environmental development, as well as to institution building and democratization.

4. *Achieving equitable economic growth* is a development priority. The national MDG report 2015 suggests regional/rural-urban disparities persist. For example, poverty in the poorest region, Karakalpakstan, where livelihoods are especially affected by the continuing Aral Sea crisis, stood at 32 per cent in 2013, against 2 per cent in the country's capital. The report stated that rural and urban poverty rates were 17.3 per cent and 10.6 per cent, respectively, in 2013. According to International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates, provided in the Uzbekistan Decent Work Programme of 2014, the youth unemployment rate was 21.1 per cent in 2012, which was about four times higher than the overall unemployment rate reported by SSC. Women are disadvantaged in employment, with a labour force participation rate of 47.9 per cent, as compared to 61.4 per cent for men).

5. Key livelihoods issues include not only unemployment/underemployment, but also informal employment, which comprises 30 per cent of work, based on Ministry of Labour data in its social protection report of March 2014. Lack of formal sector employment means that large sections of the population are excluded from contributory schemes (pensions, health and maternity benefits).[3] Remittances from abroad are an important economic factor. However, the annual volume of remittances from the Russian Federation (from 1.8 million labour migrants, based on January 2015 Russian migration services estimates) decreased by 10 per cent in 2014 compared to 2013, and is expected to fall further in 2015.

6. The Government sees entrepreneurship and small and medium size enterprise development as main sources of job creation, and is keen to improve the business environment. For the past five years, Uzbekistan has continuously ranked below 140 in World Bank's Doing Business reports. Recently, the Government declared its intentions to deregulate state-owned enterprises to provide another push for private sector development.[4]

7. *Improving management and equitable access to natural resources* is crucial for sustainable economic growth and the well-being of excluded populations, particularly in

[1] *Prevention Education in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: a Review of Policies and Practices*, UNESCO (Moscow, 2013).
[2] *Assessing Development Strategies to Achieve the MDGs in Uzbekistan*, UNDESA (New York, 2011).
[3] *An Overview of Uzbekistan's National Social Protection System*, UNDP (2014).
[4] Presidential Decree number 4609, 7 April 2014.

rural areas. Key determinants include: quality of access to natural resources (land/water/biodiversity/energy[5]); resilience in coping with natural and human-made disasters, including drying Aral Sea,[6] and other existing environmental problems such as climate change. Current use of water for agriculture, which uses nearly 90 per cent of available freshwater,[7] is unsustainable, with up to 40 per cent water losses in irrigation networks[8] and nearly half of irrigated lands degraded.[9] Uzbekistan is a net exporter of energy, yet reported shortages and interruptions of supply hinder economic growth, job creation, education and healthcare, disproportionately affecting rural people and, owing to differing roles in family, community and work force, rural women in particular, according to the common country assessment 2014.

8. *Deepening inclusive and effective governance* is central to sustain implementation of national reforms and international commitments. Public administration is constrained by a lack of legally binding principles for service administration and by a top-down, centralized system, which makes it difficult to respond to diversified needs. The civil service requires transformational change toward a transparent, merit-based and professional system. Given that the share of women is 16 per cent in the Parliament, 6.5 per cent in the Cabinet of Ministers and 19 per cent in local government,[10] systemic addressing gender gaps could open up women's potential in decision-making at all levels. With UNDP support, the Government has increased its commitment toward decision-making transparency and improved public service delivery under the e-Government Master Plan 2013-2020. The political will to fight corruption has been expressed by the Uzbekistan leadership, but it remains perceived as negatively affecting service quality, while widening inequalities.

9. *Protection of rights* through an improved justice system and enhanced rule of law has seen progress, but requires further strengthening. Judicial independence, legal enforcement and legal aid mechanisms need enhancement to provide citizens with effective access to legal remedies. The country has ratified more than 70 international conventions; national legislation recognizes the primacy of international law. However, knowledge of and capacity to implement conventions require strengthening.

10. Enhanced rule of law and inclusive/effective governance are embedded in the 2010 Presidential "Concept of further deepening democratic reforms and establishing civil society in the country". Rule of law also relates to the Government's commitment to human rights as concretized during the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), under which the country accepted 115 of 203 recommendations. Cited areas for improvement include further improving justice and rule of law as well as the right to labour and social security, including for women and persons with disabilities.

11. The development of Uzbekistan is closely related to its *location in a complex region*, including security concerns after the departure of international forces in Afghanistan. Interdependencies on natural resources, especially transboundary water/energy issues, as well as complex border delimitations, pose considerable challenges.

12. UNDP achievements have resulted in *important lessons learned* that reveal what has worked during the previous country programme. Linking concrete project interventions with upstream policy advisory services enhances results and value for money. Another key lesson relates to scaling-up, with the Government showing its readiness to replicate successful

[5] SSC (2014) reports that over 65 per cent of agricultural output is produced by rural households.
[6] The Aral Sea disaster is the biggest environmental challenge faced by Uzbekistan, with severe socioeconomic and environmental consequences.
[7] Data on annual freshwater withdrawals, agriculture (World Bank, 2013).
[8] Second national communication to the UNFCCC, 2008, p. 22.
[9] Forty-eight per cent of irrigated lands are exposed to degradation (salinity, erosion, etc.) "National report on the state of the environment and use of natural resources, State Committee for Nature Protection (2013).
[10] "Women and men of Uzbekistan statistical bulletin, 2007-2010", SSC (2014), p. 178.

interventions with its own resources. For example, UNDP engagement with the Supreme Court to pilot an e-court initiative for civil courts prompted the Government to take the initiative nationwide.[11]

13. Evidence-based policy dialogue is important. UNDP capacity development of two leading national think tanks enabled them to lead the preparation of the country's first long-term development strategy – Vision 2030.

14. Critically, targeted development interventions require reliable data/evidence. Access to official data disaggregated by sex/age needs strengthening across all sectors/levels. Increasing capacities of officials to analyse data in line with international standards requires particular attention, as do legislative/political support and sustainable mechanisms for regular collection of gender statistics.

15. Evaluation reports of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2010-2015, and the country programme action plan acknowledge UNDP as a neutral partner responsive to national needs. UNDP-wide exposure to international experiences enables it to facilitate the exchange of best practices, including with regard to the international commitments of Uzbekistan.

## II. Programme priorities and partnerships

16. The country programme takes inspiration from the President's 2010 Concept, which sets a people-centred development vision "to build an open, democratic and law-governed State with a stable developing economy and a society respected in the world, in which a person, the person's interests, rights and freedoms are the highest value, not in words, but in practice."

17. UNDP will support the Government in enhancing human development through interventions in inclusive economic development and social/environmental sustainability. Central to this are institutional capacities and rule of law, including law-making, effective implementation and dispute resolution. Investing in, engaging women as participants, and promoting women in decision-making is a crosscutting priority for UNDP.

18. Directly contributing to UNDP strategic plan, 2014-2017, outcomes 1, 2 and 3, the country programme will apply a gender-responsive, issues and evidence-based approach, targeting excluded groups. It will address all forms of inequalities through emphasis on regional disparities; ensure that all actions respect and advance human rights; and base analysis on credible evidence.

19. The four country programme outcome areas are fully aligned with three key priorities of the UNDAF, 2016-2020, and are: (a) inclusive economic development, with a focus on employment and social protection; (b) environmental protection to ensure sustainable development; (c) effective governance to enhance public service delivery; and (d) protection of rights.

20. Under *inclusive economic development*, UNDP will continue to enhance national capacities, particularly in evidence-based policymaking, and will support formulation of integrated national development strategies, ensuring equitable economic growth and increased opportunities for decent employment. This will include special attention to Vision 2030 and formulation of national sustainable development goals (SDGs). UNDP will complement support to improvements in the business environment by promoting productive/sustainable employment opportunities for vulnerable groups, especially youth, and addressing regional disparities. It will support efforts to enhance national systems for

[11] Supreme Court, number 04/06/7-1199-14, 21 November 2014.

protection/support of migrant workers, along with measures to foster women's economic potential.

21. UNDP will build on fruitful partnerships with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the e-Governance Centre and State Competition Committee, and new partners to provide upstream policy advice aimed at improving the business climate/entrepreneurship opportunities. To address regional disparities, UNDP will strengthen collaboration with United Nations organizations and the international community.

22. UNDP puts resource efficiency at the core of country programme work on *environmental protection to ensure sustainable development.* UNDP will promote sustainable, transparent, equitable and accountable management of natural resources and upscale interventions in energy efficiency and promotion of renewable energy. It will help to strengthen communities' coping capacities to climate variability and climate-related hazards, and will help the country meet its obligations vis-à-vis international environmental conventions. UNDP, together with United Nations specialized agencies such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), will advocate for good agricultural practices and incentives to improve farming and water use efficiency. Improved access of rural households to electricity, water and natural gas will have a positive net impact on the well-being of women and children, therefore UNDP will support women's access and ownership of ecosystem goods and services, as well as community-based, gender-sensitive climate and disaster-resilient solutions.

23. To ensure sustainability, UNDP will focus on integrating principles of sustainable natural resource use into policymaking, legislation and institutional reforms through partnerships with the European Union, the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), as well as through resources from the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund.

24. Within *effective and inclusive governance,* UNDP will advocate for equitable access to quality, gender-responsive public services through public administration reform, including strengthening capacities to formulate evidence-based strategies/road maps toward effective public administration and specific reforms to enhance excluded groups' social protection. It will promote the functional review of public administration bodies and business processes re-engineering, applying various instruments to increase women's participation and make their voices heard. By scaling up work on e-governance and supporting implementation of the Master Plan, UNDP will focus on developing a unified national mechanism for open data. It will promote partnerships with and the participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) and the media in service delivery, and will give attention to enhancing the national corruption prevention system.

25. Governance systems will be linked with social protection objectives, including strengthening the effectiveness/sustainability of social allowances, pension system, and improving social services for the elderly and persons with disabilities.

26. To further promote *protection of rights and access to justice,* UNDP will provide policy advisory and technical support to implement obligations under international conventions and United Nations treaty bodies. With the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), this will involve supporting the development of institutional/procedural mechanisms to strengthen judicial independence; enhancing court administration; and increasing public trust in courts. In collaboration with the United Nations country team, the European Union and other bilateral partners, UNDP will assist the country's follow-up to the UPR, treaty body recommendations and implementation of the national UPR action plan.

27. In line with the UNDP strategic plan, the country programme emphasizes a cross-cutting governance angle in all outcomes. Meanwhile, UNDP support to economic development efforts will recognize the finite nature of resources. It will promote investment in clean, renewable and efficient technologies, together with 'green' jobs. Support to deprived areas, such as the Aral Sea region, will integrate livelihoods with environmental and local governance programming. Joint approaches among United Nations organizations will strengthen the response to cross-sectorial challenges, and establishing an aid coordination architecture will ensure synergies with partners such as ADB, the European Union, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), USAID and the World Bank.

28. To implement outcomes, the United Nations system will seek to strengthen collaboration with Parliament (both the Senate/Legislative chambers) in its capacity as a law-making, representative and oversight institution, including on achieving the SDGs.

29. The country programme will seek close engagement with the Cabinet of Ministers in formulation and implementation of reform-setting programmes. UNDP will strengthen linkages between local, regional and national-level interventions for scaling up results. In pursuing this objective, UNDP will create a multi-stakeholder partnership approach with government, academia, CSOs and the media.

## III. Programme and risk management

30. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

31. The country programme will be nationally executed, with an umbrella letter of agreement on UNDP support services. National ownership/capacity development will be key implementing principles. UNDP will assess potential implementing partners' ability to manage resources and help develop their management capacity.

32. To foster stronger United Nations system coordination for the next UNDAF cycle implementation, the country team has decided to operate within *United Nations biennial joint workplans* instead of organization-specific action plans. Additional elements of improved management/accountability mechanisms include strengthening the Joint Government-United Nations UNDAF Steering Committee and establishing results groups for each thematic area.

33. UNDP will focus strongly on linking content with communications, enhancing knowledge management practices, and systematically applying innovation. This includes enhancing One United Nations communications: planning and more rigorous communications for development. It will also entail internal structural alignment with the new priority areas, with potential regular review to ensure required in-office capacity.

34. National ownership of the UNDAF and the country programme will provide good momentum for UNDP to revitalize strategic dialogue on government co-financing of development programmes/projects, through cost-sharing or increased parallel funding. UNDP will play a lead role in helping the Government to consolidate the aid coordination architecture.

35. UNDP will reach out to donor countries (China, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea and Turkey) and will promote South-South cooperation to bring best experiences

and practices to Uzbekistan. UNDP will facilitate the showcasing of the country's good practices to interested countries.

36. The main external risks for programme implementation are related to the potential decline of stability and security caused by the regional economic crisis as well as the situation in Afghanistan. There is the possibility of unpredicted natural/climate-related disasters, cross-border tensions in relation to natural resource use, increasing labour market pressure, and a decline in remittances and/or massive return of migrants. Jointly with United Nations organizations, UNDP will continue monitoring risks associated with the political situation in neighbouring countries and promote preparedness/mitigation measures for households/farmers for resilience, as well as through United Nations inter-agency contingency planning frameworks.

37. Internal risks include the remaining restrictions on operating space, which could impede effective programme implementation. Further reductions in core resources, and the limited presence of the international community in the country, may result in difficulties in sustaining a healthy financial envelope. UNDP will regularly review its financial sustainability plan, establish robust and long-term partnership/resource mobilization strategies, and monitor results annually. National financial rules, which regulate access to funds for local implementing partners and non-governmental organization (NGOs), may risk delaying programme delivery. UNDP will address this risk through thorough consultations with the Government and civil society.

## IV. Monitoring and evaluation

38. UNDP will establish a monitoring and evaluation framework for the UNDAF and country programme, using national data collection system to the extent possible. It will ensure data disaggregation by sex, age, income level, rural-urban divide, and other target groups. It will conduct multi-year policy research and analysis in cooperation with leading national think tanks.

39. The results and resources framework will be a strategic tool through which UNDP and national partners agree on performance indicators, baselines and targets, with corresponding means of verification, including periodic government surveys and independent external evaluations. Given possible differences between some official data and international estimates, UNDP will refer to both sources of information.

40. The United Nations monitoring and evaluation group will provide technical advice and support on all aspects of results-based management. It will develop a monitoring and evaluation plan for joint monitoring of results, a midterm evaluation of the UNDAF and country programme, and annual consolidated performance monitoring. These activities will guide preparation of adaptive strategies for evolving national priorities. Country programme refinements will be made annually in discussion with the Government and national partners, based on UNDAF annual reviews, while taking into account changes in the country context and programme progress. UNDP will allocate adequate financial and human resources to cover monitoring and evaluation activity costs.

## Annex. Results and resources framework for Uzbekistan (2016-2020)

**NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:** Sustainability of economic growth to create opportunities for human development.

**UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1:** By 2020, equitable and sustainable economic growth through productive employment, improvement of environment for business, entrepreneurship and innovations expanded for all.

**RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1**

| UNDAF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S) | DATA SOURCE, FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES | INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS | MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS | INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (*United States dollars*) |
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| **Indicator:** Status of development and approval/endorsement of national SDGs, with effective system of monitoring living standards of population<br>Baseline: SDGs (September 2015)<br>Target: Developed/implemented (2020)<br><br>**Indicator:** Youth (16-29 years) unemployment rate (male/female)<br>Baseline: 21.1% (2012, unofficial ILO estimate)<br>Target: 15% (2020)<br><br>**Indicator:** Percentage of gender gap in labour force participation rate<br>Baseline: 13.5% (2012: 61.4% men, 47.9% women)<br>Target: Reduced to 10% (2020)<br><br>**Indicator:** Ranking in World Bank Doing Business Index<br>Baseline: 141 (2014)<br>Target: Top 50 (2020)<br><br>**Indicator:** Share of small business in industry and exports<br>Baseline: Industry, 23%; exports, 18% (2013)<br>Target: Industry, 35%; exports, 25% (2020)<br><br>**Indicator:** Inter-regional poverty rate disparities, as measured by ratio of the sum of four highest *oblast*-level poverty | Official government documents /decisions (annual/multi-year), regular reports on progress toward national SDGs (mid-term/final)<br><br>SSC, annual<br>ILO reports (annual)<br><br>SSC (annual); alternative statistical data<br><br>World Bank Doing Business report (annual)<br><br>Institute of Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research (IFMR) | **Output 1. National data collection, measurement and analytical systems improved to monitor progress on the post-2015 agenda and SDGs.**<br><br>**Indicator 1.a:** Availability/monitoring of duly-costed government policies/programmes incorporating inclusive growth parameters in line with national SDGs. *Baseline:* 1 (WIS-2, 2014). *Target:* At least one policy/programme for each SDG (2020). *Source/frequency:* Government regulations, project reports (annual).<br><br>**Indicator 1.b:** Availability of data collection/analysis mechanisms providing sex/age-disaggregated data to monitor progress on national SDGs. *Baseline:* No (2014). *Target:* Yes (2017). *Source/frequency:* Government decision; progress reports on national SDGs (annual).<br><br>**Output 2. Public-private policy dialogue strengthened to improve business climate, to introduce streamlined procedures to ease doing business, and to promote inclusive market development in the country.**<br><br>**Indicator 2.a**: Number of reform proposals designed/ adopted by Government in a participatory manner that provide innovative solutions for development. *Baseline:* 2 (2015). *Target:* 3 (2017). *Source/frequency:* Government decision (annual).<br><br>**Indicator 2.b:** Number of new public service delivery mechanisms/approaches developed/institutionalized *Baseline:* 0 (2014). *Target:* 3 (2017). *Source/frequency:* my.gov.uz (2017).<br><br>**Indicator 2.c:** Availability of a mechanism for nationwide scaling-up of inclusive business models that is | Economic block of Government<br>National scientific/analytical structures<br>ILO<br>United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)<br>Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)<br>European Union<br>World Bank<br>ADB<br>Emerging international financial institutions (IFIs)<br>GIZ<br>Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency | **Regular: $3.5 million**<br><br>**Other: $19.2 million** |

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| rates to that of four lowest (including Tashkent)<br><br>Baseline: 2.99 (2012)<br>Target: 2.2 (2020)<br><br>**Indicator:** Functioning system to protect the rights of all migrant workers in place<br>Baseline: No[12] (2014)<br>Target: Yes, covers all destinations (2020) | IFMR; alternative international assessments<br><br>Government regulations, www.lex.uz | developed/transferred to/assumed by national partners. *Baseline:* No (2014). *Target:* Yes (2017). *Source/frequency*: Government decision/regulation on scale-up (2017).<br><br>**Output 3. Integrated, multi-sector and multi-level approach established to mitigate human security risks for communities affected by Aral Sea disaster.**<br><br>**Indicator 3.a:** Availability of a strategy/roadmap including socioeconomic mapping and gender impact analysis of the Aral Sea region, based on human security indicators. *Baseline:* No (2014). *Target:* Yes (2016). *Source/frequency:* Government decision (2016).<br><br>**Indicator 3.b:** Availability of financial mechanism (Multi-Party Trust Fund (MPTF)) for coordinated operationalization of human security initiatives in the region. *Baseline:* No (2014). *Target:* MPTF established/fully operational (2017). *Source/frequency:* Memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Government, decree on establishment of MPTF.<br><br>**Output 4. Policymakers are better qualified in promoting exports/foreign direct investment (FDI) through human development-focused advisory inputs.**<br><br>**Indicator 4.a:** Number of trade policy papers with practical recommendations on implementation of World Trade Organization (WTO)/Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) free trade area (FTA)/other trade-related agreements submitted to Government. *Baseline:* 1 (2014). *Target*: 3 (2017). *Source/frequency:* Government decisions and policies, project reports (annual).<br><br>**Indicator 4.b:** Number of national agro-processors linked to regional/international trade platforms. *Baseline:* 0 *Target:* 6 (cumulative, 2017). *Source/frequency:* Project monitoring data (annual).<br><br>**Output 5. Functioning system to protect the rights of all migrant workers promoted.**<br><br>**Indicator 5a:** Number of comprehensive studies | | |

[12]Current system does not cover the most common destinations (Russia Federation, Kazakhstan).

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| | | identifying needs/vulnerabilities of migrant workers conducted. *Baseline 6a:* 0 (2015). *Target:* At least one (2017). *Source/frequency:* Joint Government/UNDP publications, project reports (annual).<br><br>**Indicator 5b:** Number of effective programmes protecting rights/addressing needs of migrant workers. *Baseline:* 0 (2014). *Target:* 2 (2020). *Source/frequency:* Cabinet of Ministers resolution, media reports. | | |
| **NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:**<br>Promoting energy efficiency of the economy through introduction of modern technologies/development of renewable energy'<br>Promoting mechanisms/instruments of effective use of natural resources'<br>Support to population on adaptation to climate change, including in the Aral Sea region'<br>Enhancing the early warning system and eliminating consequences of environmental/human-induced disasters' | | | | |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 6:** By 2020, rural population benefit from sustainable management of natural resources and resilience to disasters and climate change. | | | | |
| **RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1** | | | | |
| **Indicator:** Percentage of low-income rural population (male/female), particularly in environmentally vulnerable areas.<br>Baseline: 17.3% (2014)<br>Target: 15% (2020)<br><br>**Indicator:** Percentage of total land area covered by network of protected areas.<br>Baseline: 6% (2014)<br>Target: 17% (2020)<br><br>**Indicator:** Water use efficiency per hectare of irrigated land.<br>Baseline: 12,500 m3//year per hectare (2014)<br>Target: 10,000 m3/year per hectare (2020)<br><br>**Indicator:** Percentage of degraded irrigated and non-irrigated land.<br>Baseline: 50% irrigated, 30% non-irrigated (2014)<br>Target: 40% (10% degraded land restored), 25% (5% degraded non-irrigated land restored), (2020)<br><br>**Indicator:** Availability of effective mechanisms of implementation of policies/legislation that take into consideration climate change/ | SSC (annual), household survey, national reporting on international environmental Conventions, government policies, pasture use commissions | **Output 1. Climate resilience of farming/pastoral communities strengthened in drought-prone areas of Uzbekistan, specifically Karakalpakstan.**<br><br>**Indicator 1.a:** Number of *dekhkan* farmers (male/female) adopting conservation agricultural practices. *Baseline:* 0 (2014). *Target:* 40,000 (30% female, 2019). *Source/frequency:* On-site monitoring (bi-annual).<br><br>**Indicator 1.b:** Number of *dekhkan* farmer/pastoral community members (male/female) involved in landscape-level adaptation measures through local employment programmes. *Baseline:* 0 (2014); *Target:* 20,000 (50% female, 2019). *Source/frequency:* On-site monitoring (bi-annual).<br><br>**Output 2. Water supply/efficiency of water resource management improved at national/basin/ farm levels.**<br><br>**Indicator 2.a:** Integrated Water Resource Management plans (which include a gender strategy) implemented in line with the new water code. *Baseline:* Water code/IWRM plans have not been adopted (2014). *Target:* Water code/IWRM plans adopted/ implemented (2018). *Source/frequency:* Government resolution (2018).<br><br>**Indicator 2.b:** Water consumption per hectare of cultivated land using improved mechanisms/innovative technologies. *Baseline:* 12,000 m3 (2014); *Target:* 10,000 m3 (2018). *Source/frequency:* On-site monitoring, reports | Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, State Committee for Nature Protection, Geodesy, State Committee for Cartography and Cadastre, Uzhydromet, Uzkommunxizmat, Uzbekenergo, Uzbekneftgaz, Khokimiyats, Makhallas, Council of Farmers, Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan, NGOs<br><br>European Union,<br><br>ADB, GCF, Global Environment Facility, GIZ, SDC, World Bank,<br><br>United Nations organizations. | **Regular: $1.1 million**<br><br>**Other: $39.9 million** |

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| sustainable use of natural resources.<br>Baseline: No (2014)<br>Target: Yes (2020)<br><br>**Indicator:** Percentage of renewable energy in total energy mix.<br>Baseline: 1.2% (2014)<br>Target: 3-4% (2020)<br><br>**Indicator:** Percentage of rural communities in disaster-prone areas able to apply proactive disaster risk-reduction (DRR) activities (including through modern information and communication technologies (ICT)), according to the Hyogo Framework for Action and the post-Hyogo framework.<br>Baseline: 60% (2014)<br>Target: 90% (2020) | | (bi-annual).<br><br>**Output 3. Sustainable natural resource/forest management supported in key areas important for globally significant biodiversity.**<br><br>**Indicator 3.a:** Number of protected areas with enforced buffer zones where forest use/summer pasture management are harmonized with ecological priorities. *Baseline:* 0 (2014). *Target:* 4 (2020). *Source/frequency:* Government resolution, State Committee for Nature Protection reports (annual).<br><br>**Indicator 3.b:** Status of adoption of international standards for monitoring, research/law enforcement in snow leopard conservation. *Baseline:* No (2014). *Target:* Yes (2020). *Source/frequency:* Government resolution, State Committee for Nature Protection reports (annual).<br><br>**Output 4. Integrated management of rangeland/ forests promoted to reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses and improve socioeconomic well-being of rural communities.**<br><br>**Indicator 4.a:** Hectares of pastures/forest/rain-fed arable land in two target districts under improved management. *Baseline:* 0 (2014). *Target:* 1,000 hectares forest; 6,000 hectares pasture; 2,000 hectares rain-fed lands (2018). *Source/frequency:* Project evaluation reports.<br><br>**Indicator 4.b:** Pasture legislation/tenure arrangements allow more effective pasture use and fully recognize household/*dekhkan* pasture users. *Baseline:* No specific legislation (2014). *Target:* Pasture Law/revision of land code is completed (2018). *Source/frequency:* Government resolution (2018).<br><br>**Output 5. Appropriate policy/regulations/financial products (green mortgage) are in place to enable scaling-up of construction of low-carbon housing/settlements.**<br><br>**Indicator 5.a:** Number of minimum-energy performance standards for rural housing adopted nationally. *Baseline:* 1. *Target: 3. Source/frequency:* State Committee for Architecture and Construction reporting (every 5 years) (2017). | | |

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| | | **Indicator 5.b:** Percentage of rural homeowners that invest in houses featuring low-carbon technologies. *Baseline:* 0. *Target:* 5. *Source/frequency:* State Rural Housing Programme reporting (2019).<br><br>**Output 6. Awareness and capacities of population/relevant stakeholders in gender sensitive preparedness/prevention/mitigation/response to natural/human-made disasters in Uzbekistan improved.**<br><br>**Indicator 6.a:** Integration of provisions of Sendai Framework for DRR into state system for DRR. *Baseline:* No. *Target:* Yes, national targets formulated/adopted/ under implementation (2020). *Source/frequency:* Government decision, World Conference on Disaster Risk Management (WCDRR) records (2017).<br><br>**Indicator 6.b:** Percentage of communities in disaster-prone areas that apply modern ICT tools for gender sensitive preparedness/ mitigation of disasters. *Baseline:* 60% (2014) *Target:* 90% (2020). *Source/frequency:* Government reports, on-site monitoring (2018). | | |
| **NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:**<br>Democratization of public administration.<br>Reform of information and ensuring freedom of speech/information.<br>Formation/development of civil society institutions.<br>Further deepening democratic market reform/liberalization of economy. | | | | |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 7:** By 2020, the quality of public administration is improved for equitable access to quality public services for all. | | | | |
| **RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 3** | | | | |
| **Indicator:** Availability of institutional capacities at central government for policy coherence/planning/resource management/operational coordination (roadmaps) for better public service provision.<br>Baseline: Limited (2014)<br>Target: Yes (2020)<br><br>**Indicator:** Availability of unified national system of civil service (merit-based system for appointment/ promotion/performance evaluation) to serve public interest. | Corruption perception index (annual); World Bank governance indicators (annual); government decisions.<br><br>Government statistics (my.gov.uz); United Nations e-government survey/indicators; Committee on the Rights of the Child concluding observations; UPR; Ministry of Labour and Social Security of the Population (annual). | **Output 1: Strengthened institutional capacities for integrated strategic planning.**<br>**Indicator 1.a:** Availability of roadmaps for policy coherence, planning, resource management and operational coordination for equitable service delivery. *Baseline:* No. Current system of public sector management has sector approach for service provision that impedes reforms for access to quality public service provision *Target:* Yes.<br><br>**Output 2. Strengthened local governance and women's participation at regional/ district levels**<br>**Indicator 2.a:** New edition of the law on local | Cabinet of Ministers; Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population, Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, Public Education, Development of Information Technology and Communications; Prosecutor's Office; SSC, State Tax Committee; Academy of Public Administration; | **Regular: $3.9 million**<br><br>**Other: $5.6 million** |

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| Baseline: Gaps in selection/hiring/ promotion (2014).<br>Target: System of professional/ transparent recruitment/promotion of civil servants established (2020).<br><br>**Indicator:** Ranking of Uzbekistan in United Nations e-government development index.<br>Baseline: 100th (2014)<br>Target: 80th (2020)<br><br>**Indicator:** Extent to which public institutions provide/use/assess quality data for evidence-based policymaking.<br>Baseline: Quality data scarcity (verifiable/cross-referenced) remains an issue/does not necessarily inform policy cycle (2014).<br>Target: Quality data provided/used/assessed for evidence-based policy-making to large extent (2020).<br><br>**Indicator:** Extent to which data accessible, including through open government/open data national mechanism, and used by media/CSOs for public oversight.<br>Baseline: Data scarce; open data mechanism partially reflected in legislation (2014).<br>Target: Data accessible/used to large extent (2020).<br><br>**Indicator (UNDAF outcome 2):** Availability of social support system for elderly people/persons with disabilities based on individual case management approach, including gatekeeping mechanism.<br>Baseline: Limited (2014).<br>Target: Yes (2020).<br><br>**Indicator (UNDAF outcome 4):** Percentage of selected most at-risk | Annual national global AIDS response progress reporting; Republican AIDS Centre (annual). | government to revisit mandate of the local administration for better public services delivery and promoting women's participation (quota, reserve, trainings). *Baseline*: Law on local government out-dated (2014). *Target*: New edition of the law submitted (2016). *Source/frequency*: www.lex.uz.<br><br>**Indicator 2.b.:** Number of women, potential leaders, across Uzbekistan benefiting from multi-stage training programme on political participation, leadership, management skills. *Baseline*: 0; *Target*: 1,000.<br><br>**Indicator 2.c:** Availability of cross-practice local development strategies for cities (adopted in consultation with CSOs/private sector/citizens). *Baseline*: No (2014). *Target*: Yes (2016). *Source/frequency*: Government decision (annual).<br><br>**Output 3. Public policy/new legislation development processes reflect international standards.**<br><br>**Indicator 3.a:** Number of bills/laws reviewed applying anti-corruption expertise and regulatory impact assessment. *Baseline*: 0 (2014). *Target*: 3 (2016). *Source/ frequency*: Government decision (annual).<br><br>**Indicator 3.b:** Number of draft laws and regulations developed/reviewed by applying evidence-based policy-making tools. *Baseline*: 0 (2014). *Target*: 2 (2016). *Source/frequency*: Government decision (annual).<br><br>**Output 4. Improved social protection system/social services/social benefits delivery for persons with disabilities and lonely elderly people.**<br><br>**Indicator 4.a:** Availability performance/service standards for social services. *Baseline*: no (2014). *Target*: Yes (2016). *Source/frequency*: www.lex.uz (annual).<br><br>**Indicator 4.b:** CSOs, including women's groups and CSOs involved in monitoring quality of social service delivery/quality of rehabilitation and prosthesis means. *Baseline*: No (2014). *Target*: Yes, through feedback mechanism (2016). *Source/frequency*: Reports of discussions (annual).<br><br>**Output 5. Enhanced governance/efficient, convenient, more responsive citizen-oriented public services delivery through advancement of e-government.** | Centre for Journalists; regional /district *khokimiyats*; Women's Committee of Uzbekistan (WCU); National Association of Nongovernmental and Nonprofit Organizations of Uzbekistan (NANNOUz); Disabled persons organizations<br><br>UNFPA, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (UN-Women) | |

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| populations living with HIV, of them: (a) injection drug users (IDUs); (b) populations engaging in high-risk unprotected sexual activities.<br>Baseline: IDUs 7.3%; sex workers: 2,1% (2014)<br>Target: IDUs 3.6% (2020); sex workers: 1% (2020) | | **Indicator 5.a:** Ranking of Uzbekistan in United Nations e-government development index. *Baseline:* 100th in the e-government development index in 2014. *Target:* 80th in the e-government development index in 2020.<br><br>**Indicator 5.b:** Availability of draft legislation e-government and open government data. *Baseline:* No (2014). *Target:* Yes (2016). *Source/frequency:* www.lex.uz.<br><br>**Output 6. More transparent/accountable/ efficient public finance management for tackling vulnerabilities/inter-regional inequalities promoted.**<br><br>**Indicator 6.a:** Availability of study on impact of Government spending on alleviating vulnerabilities/ inequalities (including gender inequalities). *Baseline:* No (2014). *Target:* Yes (2020). *Source/frequency:* Government/UNDP publications, project reports (annual).<br><br>**Indicator 6.b:** Number of Government institutions applying programme-based budgeting/mid-term budgeting principles. *Baseline:* 2 *Target:* At least five (2020). *Source/frequency:* Cabinet of Ministers resolution. | | |
| **NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:** Reform of judicial and legal system. | | | | |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 8:** Legal and judicial reforms further ensure strong protection of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens. | | | | |
| **RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2** | | | | |
| **Indicator:** Extent to which transparency of court administration/judicial independence strengthened and increase public trust in courts.<br>Baseline: Current legal/policy mechanisms have gaps in court administration/public trust in courts/judicial independence (2014).<br>Target: Fully strengthened (2020).<br><br>**Indicator:** Number of implemented UPR recommendations (cycle two) implemented through transparent/participatory process.<br>Baseline: 0 (2014).<br>Target: 115 (2020). | World justice index (annual), judicial tenure; amendments to procedural codes; decisions of Plenum of Supreme Court and higher economic courts; national human rights reports | **Output 1. Civil justice administered with a higher level of public confidence/judicial professionalism/ streamlined court administration.**<br><br>**Indicator 1.a:** Availability of research mechanism for survey of public satisfaction level (disaggregated by sex) of court activities (2014). *Baseline:* Absent. *Target:* Mechanism established/survey conducted (2017). *Source/frequency:* Survey results, Supreme Court decision (2017).<br><br>**Indicator 1.b:** Availability of methodological framework for application of international conventions in courts. *Baseline:* No. *Target:* Draft formulated/submitted (2016). *Source/frequency:* Supreme Court decision (2016).<br><br>**Output 2. Capacities of human rights institutions** | Cabinet of Ministers, Supreme, Higher Economic, Constitutional Courts, Parliament; Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Human Rights Centre, Ombudsperson, NANNOUz, WCU<br><br>UNFPA, UN-Women | **Regular: $3.3 million**<br><br>**Other: $9.2 million** |

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| **Indicator:** Percentage of laws developed[13] applying full-fledged pre-legislative consultations mechanism (impact assessment/compliance with international obligations/deregulation/ anti-corruption review).<br>Baseline: 0% (2014).<br>Target: 75% (2020). | | **strengthened (UPR follow-up).**<br><br>**Indicator 2.a:** Percentage of UPR recommendations implemented within the national action plan through transparent, participatory process. *Baseline*: 0 (2014). *Target*: 115 (2020). *Source/frequency*: Progress reports on national action plan implementation (annual).<br><br>**Indicator 2.b:** Ranking in enforcing contract sub-index of World Bank Doing Business index. *Baseline:* 28[14] (2014). *Target:* 20 (2020). *Source/frequency:* Doing Business report.<br><br>**Output 3. Parliament is able to adopt legislation of high quality, reflecting citizens' inputs/international standards**<br><br>**Indicator 3.a:** Availability of feedback loop mechanism for consulting constituencies on draft laws. *Baseline*: Public consultations are non-systemic (2014). *Target*: Websites of both chambers enable public discussions (2016).<br><br>**Indicator 3.b:** Availability of Parliament's institutional/legal framework to encourage its members to make effective use of their powers of budget oversight. *Baseline*: legal framework needs revision, monitoring of budget spending is weak (2014) *Target*: Yes (2020).<br><br>**Indicator 3.c:** Extent to which Parliament plays role in coordination of achieving SGDs. *Baseline*: Parliament is not engaged in monitoring development programmes *Target*: Parliament holds annual reviews on the progress made and issues recommendations to the Government. | | |

[13] 'Developed' implies drafted/adopted.
[14] http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/uzbekistan/